THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. RECENT VOTE OF THE BRITISH

COMMONS PAVORS WOMEN VOTERS. Is Will Give Them the Right to Six in Borough Councils - Woman Suffrage in Great Britain - The Browers' Letter to Miss Anthony - Wesleyan and Women, A bill which passed to its second reading in

the flouse of Commons a few days ago is not generally understood in this country. Last ear a new bill was framed changing the government of London from Vestries to Borough Councils, similar to our American Boards of Idermen, or Common Councils. Women hed been sitting on these Vestries for the past five rears and the new bill merely proposed continue their right to sit in these odies after the name was changed to Borough Councils. This section passed House of Commons almost without bate, but was arbitrarily vetoed by the House Lords. The Lords admitted the excellent service the women members had rendered. tion that "if the women were not peremptorily barred out it was only a question of time until her would be candidates for a seat in Parliet;" so they rejected the bill.

The Lords in this action did not represent he public sentiment of Great Britain, which is strongly in favor of women taking part in nicipal government. A bill to enable them sit on these Borough Councils has been again introduced in the House of Commons and passed o its second reading by a vote of 248 to 129. The opponents brought forward all the old obtions which have been doing duty in England and the United States for the past fifty years -it uld break up the home, the best women ald not serve, it would be an "entering redge," it would change social conditions, to, but the able championship of James Sryce, Leonard Courtney and other distinuished members carried the day. The bill nust now have a third reading and then go gain to the House of Lords, which, it is believed,

wann to the house of Lords, which, it is believed, will accept it.

Women have been sitting on the School Boards in Great Britain for over thirty years and at the present time 220 are filling those posts. There are about one hundred serving on Parish Councils, 150 on District Councils and more than one thousand on Poor Law Boards. Women have been voting in England siace 1859. The suffrage has been continually extended until now they have every form except the Parliamentary franchise. The ballot was given in 1898 to the women of Ireland. In every English colony women have some kind of a vote, and this has been gradually increased since the beginning of the experiment thirty years ago. The argument which is used most persistantly and with most effect against admitting otly and with most effect against admitting oman to the suffrage is that it will interfere woman to the suffrage is that it will interfere with her duties as housekeeper, wife and mother. Whoever is familiar with English life must admit that there are no homes in the world which excel, if indeed there are any which equal those of England in system, management, thrift and general comfort. The lize of the families is remarkable, six children and upward being of common occurrence, and they are brought up in a manner which might well be imitated by the mothers of other countries. The pride of an Englishman's heart is in his home and his family. If the exercise of the suffrage and the privilege of office-holding by women diminished in the slightest degree their domestic and maternal qualifications, would the men of Great Britain continue to extend these privileges, and would they be largely sustained by public sentiment?

A number of requests have been received nat the letter of the Brewers' Convention to iss Anthony be published, some expressing the belief that it never was written. Here it is

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 23d ult. was sad at the fortieth convention of this association, reld at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 6th and 7th days f June, 1900.

Mr. Obermann lex-President of the convention of the convention

held at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 6th and 7th days of June, 1900.

Mr. Obermann [ex-President of the association and one of the trustees], voicing the sentiments of the delegates, spoke as follows:

"Miss Susan B. Anthony is entitled to the respect of every man and woman in the country, whether they agree with her theories or not. I think it but fair and courteous to Miss Anthony that the secretary be instructed to answer that letter and to inform her that this is a body of business men; that we meet for business purposes and not for politics. Furthermore, that she is mistaken and misinformed so far as her attement is concerned that we have passed resolutions opposing woman suffrage. We have never taken such action at any of our correntions of on any other occasion. I submit this as a motion."

The motion was unanimously adopted, and that part of Mr. Obermann's remarks which related to the respect due Miss Anthony was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

ily applauded, on the sentiment thus expressed, permit me, dear of the sentiment thus expressed, permit me, dear of the sentiment that the sentiment of the sen

Miss Anthony is chairman of the committee pointed by the National Suffrage Association

in Boston last month she reported;
In round numbers, I have sent out to conventions,
State Presidents and others 400 letters and received
nearly 300. In every letter to a convention two or
three of our best documents have been enclosed. I
have also written one or more letters to the President
of the State where it was to be held, or to influence
suffrage friends in the same city, asking them to
stand ready to do what they could. Beside a national
associations, I have written to a number of State
and Territorial conventions.

This involved the writing of a separate letter of each which would be appropriate to its especial aim, but this is not all: Besides this convention work. I have also secured and presented in both Houses of Congress more an one hundred petitions for the six seenth amendant and against the exclusion of women from voting nour new island possessions. These have come rom the suffrage associations of nearly every State and Tearliers in the Linean

from the suffrage associations of nearly every State and Territory in the Union.
That from Wyoming bore the names among others of the Governor of the State, the United States Surveyor-General, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Auditor, the United States District Attorney, the Director of the United States Weather Bureau, a United States Senator, a Judge the Supreme Court, distinguished editors, clergy-stand physicians, and many women prominent in Tetal and professional life.

In acknowledging the receipt of these petitions, many of the United States Senators and Representatives have expressed the warmest sympathy with our cause and promised their aki.

When it is said that no woman ever has done

When it is said that no woman ever has done as much work for the enfranchisement of her sex as this one, the statement is sometimes pronounced an exaggeration. Let the facts treats

which the minority must perforce submit. Thus is and promised their aid.
Then it is said that no woman ever has done much work for the enfranchisement of her as this one, the statement is sometimes nounced an exaggration. Let the facts ak.

In the address of Mrs. Lowe, President of rederation of Clubs, at the recent beanial investion she urged the members to make their business and children. She communed the increasing activity in civic material work the improvement of the condition of severainding ont that the world's business their business, and that the world's business their business, and that the world's business their business, and that the world's woman's at and mind and voice are needed in the necks of the entire n the address of Mrs. Lowe, President of the Federation of Clubs, at the recent biennial coveration she urged the members to make their special work the improvement of the condition of wage-earning women and children. She commended the increasing activity in civic maters of the club women "more of whom each day were inding out that the world's business is their business, and that good housekeeping is not confined to the lour walls of the home. She deplored the epidemic of war and said; "More than ever before, woman's heart and mind and voice are needed in the councils of the world, for she it is who must keep before the dazzled eye of the one-time savage that new patriotism, which finds it sweet and decorous not only to die, but to late Other speakers urged the members to en-

We have the Daughters of the American volution formed to perpetuate the memory the patriots who died to establish the prince of individual representation, and yet they courage even an expression in favor of sufger at their congresses. We have the Womes National Indian Association afraid to be the question of their own enfranchise theat it might in some way interfere with a work for the Indian men. We have the thers' Congress, formed in the interests home and childhood, declining to allow as so much as a discussion of the ballot lest might disturb the peaceful serenity of their mids gatherings.

wen so much as a discussion of the ballot lest to might disturb the peaceful serenity of their minual gatherings.

All of these are new organizations with but little experience or knowledge. They are till in the period of faith in "indirect influence." In their opposition to the idea of woman sufface they do not approach the bitterness which prevailed on this subject in the early lays among the members of the Woman's thristian Temperance Union. It was not until they had been spurned repeatedly by degislatures; had been told that legislators were there "to represent their constituents and not a lot of women;" had been asked "What they could do in return for the fellows who there were there and had seen their petition of 20,000 names thrown into the waste basket and covered with tobacco juice; that they wose up to a realization of what was the mater. Now they are united and uncompromising in their demand for the ballot. In the end all of these other organizations will arrive at the same conclusion. The wast majority of the members in their own home and local circle, have heard only the most directly predictions as to the effects of woman suffrage, and naturally they are opposed. The very first step toward it is taken when they join a club; the second when they come together in a national convention; the third when they appear in legislative halls. The final resurf an awakening to the full consciousness of woman's supreme need of the ballot to perform her part of the world's work. It is a alow but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the world's work. It is a low but the part of the worl

A letter from Miss Anthony was presented, along with an earnest appeal by Mrs. Julia B. Neison, to the State Convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor last week. Without debate a strong resolution indersing weman suffrage was adopted. Within a few months labor remains the result? suffrage was adopted. Within a few months labor organizations representing nearly 2,000,000 votes have declared unequivocally for the enfranchisement of women. It is through this class of citizens, and not through the so-called aristocracy, that it finally will come. The latter would like to take the ballot away from a vast number of men who now possess it.

Apropos of this statement a well-known and not sensational newspaper publishes an interview with the wife of a prominent Boston capitalist, who had just returned from an anti-suffrage meeting. She is thus quoted:

"You know our association is composed of the wives

frage meeting. She is thus quoted:

"You know our association is composed of the wives
of the most prominent men in Boston and they should
know what the conditions really are. We realize that
we will be misunderstood, and far that reason we can
not tell the public all we do. The working people
already have great power, but men are better qualified than women to settle questions of public increasand we think it would be unsafe to place the ballot in
the hands of working women whe would be guided
more by sentiment than by that mature judgment
which is necessary in deciding the problems which
confront a State or a nation. You must realize the
great difficulty men with capital have under present
conditions in securing the legislation they wish, but
whas would it be if they had to deal with thousands
of working women. In fact the matter is a very serious one, and our association is doing what it can to
prevent this catastrophe."

The boarding schools are now beginning to launch the sweet girl graduates, and it seems to be the proper thing to have the commencement addresses delivered by male orators. Representative Briggs, who is described as young, handsome and eloquent, has been spell-binding the girls of Shorter College, in Rome, Ga. Among the other things which he said to the trusting young creatures was this:

among the other timings which he said to the trusting young creatures was this:

"The good old-fashioned woman, who came from the hands of the Great Creator a perfect woman nobly planned, is about to be supplemented by the new-a woman impudent and mannish grown—who has forgotten the Divine Injunction, which declares that the woman who wears man's appeared is an abomination 'woman who wears man's apparel is an abomination to Lord, and who defles the inspired declaration. It is better to dwell in a corner of a housetop the with a brawling woman in a wide house.

This seems to indicate that the Georgia women are wearing trousers, and Mr. Briggs wishes them to return to the costume of Eve, or the cave dwellers, and leave the legislators to do the brawling. According to the newspaper account he ended with this masterplece of eloquence:

quence:

"The new woman is waging a cruel, bitter, relentless and unnatural warfare on the manhood of the world. She has chosen equality before superfority. She has preferred rivalry over harmony. She loves strife rather than peace.

"In case she persists in the error of her ways, the awful doom of spinsterhood a waits her and ashes of bitterness will fill her life from blooming maldenhood to withered age. Chaos sublime in the grandeur of confusion will reign supreme. Home where now the heart can bloom will then be only roof and room.

It is not learned what action was taken by the

It is not learned what action was taken by the graduates to avert this horrible fate. The little fellows at Wesleyan University are making their annual protest against coeducation and hoping, emclally, and in writing, for the proud day when their "dear aima mater will no longer be marked in the catalogue of American colleges with the asterisk which denotes co-educational institutions."

It must be pleasant for girls there. Wesleyan has about three hundred students, and these boys would like to reduce the number by driving out all of the feminine gender. While they were "resoluting" the seniors of big Columbia, with its 2,500 students, were holding their class-day exercises, with the girl seniors of Barnard occupying the front seats as guests of honor.

Among the institutions disgraced, accord-

Among the institutions disgraced, according to the Wesleyan code, by the co-educational asterisk are the universities of Michigan, with its 8,500 students; Minnesota, with over 3,000; Pennsylvania, 3,000; Chicago, igan. with its 8,500 students; Minnesota, with over 3,000; Pennsylvania, 3,000; Chicago, 2,500; California, 2,200; Wisconsin, 2,000; Nebraska, 2,000; Pratt Institute, 2,800; Northwestern University, 2,000; Cornell, 2,000. Of those having over a thousand students, which admit women, are Leland Stanford, Washington (St. Louis), Syracuse, Lake Forest, Oberlin, Ohio Westeyan, Illinois Westeyan, Drake, Columbian, Adeiphi, Boston, the State universities of lowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas, the Armour and the Massachusetts Institutes of Technology. Those institutions having less than one thousand students, where women are admitted on terms of exact equality, are almost without number.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS OBJECT. Their Protest Against a Woman Suffrage

Plank in the Republican Platform. TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION: The women of the United States who are op-posed to the extension of the suffrage to their sex desire to present their vigorous protes against the inclusion of a so-called woman suffrage plank in the platform of the National Re-

publican party. An extension of the suffrage to a very large body of new voters is a serious step, and one which should be taken only when it appears that such an extension is necessary to the general welfare of the community, or that it is called for as an act of justice to a body of citizens who are suffering some deprivation of their rights by reason of present disqualification. Can it be proved that either of these reasons exists so far as the women of this country are

concerned? To prove that the general welfare of the community would be advanced if women were permitted to vote, it would be necessary to show that women would vote more intelligently or more conscientiously than men. There is n ground for such belief. At most it could only be expected that the great body of women voters would be influenced by the same considerations that control the political actions of their fathers, husbands and brothers, and the only practical result of extending the suffrage to women would be to double the present vote, and greatly to increase the expense and labor

Manhood suffrage in a government where the people rule, is a method adopted for peacefully ascertaining the will of the majority, to which the minority must perforce submit. Thus is secured a stable government, while full op-

benefit of women, based upon the becassinest peculiar to their sex, has grown to command the support of our most eminent and intelligent statesmen.

None have been more loud and eager for the extension of these capecial privileges to women than those who now seek to place her upon a plane of political equality with men. The position of these advocates of this change is inconsistent and untenable. The general enactment of laws for the benefit of women has been due to the chivairous feeling of the men who made those laws, that the characteristics, whereby nature has differentiated men and women call upon men who hold the power to cherish and protect women who bear the burdens. To grant the power to make laws equally to men and women, and thus destroy man's sense of responsibility for woman's welfare, would leave the latter to enjoy only such privileges as she could win by fighting for them, and even if woman had the unrestricted right to vote, any struggle between man and woman would be most unequal.

We ask that the wishes of the acknowledged majority of women in the United States who are opposed to the extension of the suffrage to their sex be now respected, and that all mention of the extension of the suffrage to them be omitted from your platform.

June, 1900.

(Signed) Mrs. Francis, M. Scort, Honorary Chairman New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women.

Mrs. Caroline F. Corrin, President Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women.

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Mrs. C. W. Grigos, President Tacoma Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrag

POEMS WORTH READING. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Have any of Victorien Sardou's plays been pro-luced at the Comédie Française; if so, by what actor J. E. The Power and the Men. Mighty is the power, Far the reach thereof-Plays are not produced at the Française by this or that actor or actress; they are produced by the man-agement. Sardou has had two plays produced at the It takes men but an hour To fall sea-deep in love. Française—"Le Papllonne," in 1862, not successful and "Daniel Rochat," in 1880. Recently his "Patrie,: It takes them but an hour To fall straight out againproduced at the Porte St. Martin in 1869, has been Oh, mighty is the poweracquired by the Francaise. But fickle are the men!

The Laburuum Tree.

From the Westminster Gasette.

Soon shall her long gold hair be coiled. So close the wildest wind is foiled That fain would loose those amber tresses To catch the sunlight in gold jesses.

There may be summer trees as fair, But none can rival her gold hair; Not evening primrose that will come in June, or bright chrysanthemum,

Vowed to November, when the leaves Are red and swallows quit the caves. Now 'tis mid-May and through the town Laburnum o'er her grass-green gown

Shakes her gold locks, and fills the air With the gold glimmer of her hair. Shorn and forgot in June 'twill be, But now she stands a golden tree. NORA HOPPER.

The Housewife's Part.

From the Times-Democrat. Oh, men and oh, brothers; and all of you others, I beg of you pause and listen a bit. And I'll tell without altering any of it. The tale of the housewife's part.

Mixing and fixing,
Brewing and stewing,
Basting and stewing,
Lifting and stiffing.
Lifting and stiffing.
Stening and roasting,
Kneading and seeding
Straining and draining,
Poking and soaking,
Choosing and using,
Reasoning and seasoning
Paring and sharing—
This is the housewife's part.

Filling and spilling.
Pounding and sounding.
Oreming and steaming.
Skimmiby and trimming.
Mopping and chopping.
Coring and pouring.
Shelling and smelling.
Grinding and minding.
Firing and tring.
Carrying and serving—

Duying and trying and frying.
Buring and trying and churning,
Pricing and icing and silcing.
Hashing and mashing and splashing.
Scanning and planning and canning.
Greasing and splanning and canning.
This is the housewife's part.

Aching and baking and making and shaking.

Beating and heating and seating and treating, Ob, men, and ob. brothers, and all of you other Do you envy the housewife's

The Bill-Board Artist.

From the Denver Evening Post.

There are many sons of genius in this city of

wails,
None the almost universal joy affords
As the truly gifted artist in the daubed-up overalls,
The man who paints the signs upon the boards.

As the trolley cars are rushing through the ever busy

street.

What an eager crowd of rubbernecks they bear!

At the unassuming fellow who is holding down a seat

On the swinging platform they in wonder stare.

How the eyes of all the ladies most approvingly ex-

pand.
As well as those of their bewhiskered lords.
While gaging at the wonders from the deft, artistic

Of the man who paints the signs upon the boards.

The man who paints the signs upon the boards.

Of the man who paints the signs upon the hoards.

From the Denter Post.

From the Denver Post.

Sitting in his summer tepes,
Smoking an imported cob pipe
From the wilds of old Miszouri
Sat "The Man That Never-Labored,"
Chieftain of the Ruta-Ba-Goes.
As he sat the lodge flap parted
Like the front hair of the dudlets.
In the geometric middle,
And, enshrouded in his blanket,
"Oatch-the-She-Wolf" stood before him.
Ere the chieftain could invite him.
To a seat on terts firms
The afore-named painted warrior
Bravely pulled himself together
And with pathos thus addressed him:
"Mighty chieftain, hear my prayer,
Listen to my supplication!
Do not fire me from your presence
With a kiek ament the breech-cloth!
I am mashed upon your daughter,
On the Princess Siant-Eyed-Phyllis;
Just completely gone upon her,
And I'm certain from her aumetoms.

With a kick anent the breech-cloth!
I am mashed upon your daughter.
On the Princess Siant-Eved Phyllis;
Just completely gone upon her.
And I'm certain from her symptoms.
She reciprocates the goneness.
I have come to crave your bleasing.
Come to ask as humble wooer.
For a quit-claim deed unto her—
Come to ask if you'll permit me.
Now, henceforth, to call you paw-pawf*
Peered the chief beneath his eyebrows.
Cause he cuidn't neer above them.
Spat and barely miss of the blanket.
Upon which he sat cross-legged.
And in tones of zero coolness.
Thus addressed the timid bucklet:
"Can you you that you'll support her.
In the sumntuary manner.
To the which she's been accustomed?
Can you purion chickens for her?
Can you pay nocturnal visits.
To the smokehouse of the paleface.
And abdut the hams and side meat.
And the other pig attachments.
Which her apnetite so yearns for?
Can you buck the game of faro,
Keep your feet warm at draw poker.
Shoot the exapted-Africanus.
And engage in other pastimes.
That will keep her purse from wilting?"
Then the loves sighed quite often,
Each successive sigh wome deeper.
Than its airy predecessor.
And replied: "Alas, I cannos!
For I am a member of the
Y. M. C. Association
And have conscientious scruptes.

Gainst the vices you have mentioned."
Then the haughty chieftain snickered
In a real contemptuous manner,
Aimed a swift kick at the wooer.
But it failed to make a landing
As the buck shot through the doorway.
Like a streak of Jersey lightning!
But the cause of true leve triumphed
And eventually he bought her.
From the size who so adored her.
For a p'ug of store tobacco.
Ard a plint of long range whiskey,
With the promite that he'd try to
Overcome his plous scruples.

From the Outlook.

Thou stupid blockhead, blundering in my face! Is not the great world wide enough, but thou Must quit the dusky night where thou'rt at home To dazzle at my lamp, and burn thy wings; To blind thy gog'de eyes with too much light, And bang thy doliths head 'gainst everything? Thou medding fool! thou'rt ever out of place. No meeting's free from thy disturbing buss; No child too timid for thy scaring hum; No lady's nerves too strung, nor hair too fine For thee to tangle it with scratchy claws—

There in my lak again!

And now, with pondering look and drabbled feet, Thou scrawl'st rude lines across an unstained pa

And yet, poor thing! thou dost not mean it so; The light attracts thee, and thou too wouldst know.

How like we art! This dazzling room to thee—Why, that's the sunlit world; and we poor men Do bang our heads 'gainst every wall of it. And wonder why they sche. Our blundering feet Tramp roughshod over nerves that twinge in pain; We meddle daily with the mysteries. To frighten timid souls with buzzing talk Of laws of unknown things, and life, and death; And many a page lies stained with thoughts merude.

rude
Than beetles' legs could draw, and less intelligent.
And yet, from out the gloom of our first flight.
The primal twilight of our ignorance,
"Twas shining of a light that called us in.

Pardon, fellow-blunderer! Mine's the fault,

Pardon, fellow-blunderer! Mine's the fault, Impatient of the things I do mywelf. The fashion only altered. Blunderers both I The one with open book and bruised heart. The other with his broken wings and feet. There, I'll blow out the light; it troubles thee; And here's a bit of wood to dry thee on. Rest thee a moment till thy dazed head clears; Then (theye's the window open) go in peace—And may the gentle God, who made us both, When next blunder in His mighty face. Do so with me.

From the Outlook.

ing powers

As the vari colored pictures on the street.

We may point with admiration to attraction

SUSIE M. BEST.

Oiling and boiling and broiling.

Carving and serving—
This is the housewife's part.

The sim laburnum has no fellow Can match her tresses long and yellow, Although in gown as gayly green The cassia may to-day be seen.

was the United States Supreme Court ever asked for a stay on newly discovered evidence or for any other reason in a murder case after the Court of Appeals had refused to reverse the conviction?

A. B. C. JAMES OPPENHEIM.

The only ground on which an appeal from a State court can lie to the United States courts is that the law under which a person was tried was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. On such ground a stay was granted in the Kemmler case, after the Court of Appeals had affirmed a sentence to death; but no stay on the ground of newly discovered evidence has been asked.

The Old Guard dates from 1868, but claims descent from the Light Guard, organized in 1826, and the City Guard, organized in 1833. Its name is due to this descent. It is a part of the State forces in theory. It is composed of former offi-cers and veterans of the National Guard. It is a battalion of two companies; the old."tactles" of before the war are used, and the old manual of arms is employed. The Old Guard is really a club, to which

Kindly enlighten the kindrance of a reader as to the manner of payment of dividends on stock, whether the dividends are paid upon the par value or the market value at time of payment of such dividend; and if the former, how it ever pays to hold stock, like, for metance, Hell Telephone or Chemical Bank stock, whose market value has steadily for years been so far above their par value.

Dividends are added on the pay value of the stock.

Dividends are paid on the par value of the stock. The dividends on high-priced stock, though based on the par value, are so high that even at the market price the percentage makes them valuable. A divi-dend of say 180 per cent. a year on stock whose par is \$100 comes to 3 per cent, a year when that stock sells for \$5,000.

I have an old day or account book with dates and transactions covering the year 1777. In converting dollars to pounds, &c., it has a table evaluating 1 Dolla-15 12 shillings e pence, 2 Dolla-37 & shillings, &c. In another table it gives 1 Dolla-7 shillings, &c. It relates to Virginia currency. Evidently either the dollar or the shilling was not of telr present value. Could you spare a little space on the subject, and of continental money generally.

According to the Century Dictionary, the Virginia pound at the outbreak of the Revolution was worth 15 shillings sterling, or \$3.33. We take the dollar of your book to be the Spanish silver dollar, and the pound to be the Virginia pound depreciated. The second valuation shows probably an appreciation of the Virginia pound. Perhaps H. Phillips, Jr.'s "Historical Sketches of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies Before 1789" will explain matters exactly.

Kindly give a list of the works written by Alexander Dumas and also the order, if any, in which they should P. W. A. Dumas is said to have written about 250 volumes we cannot give the names. His romances most read stand in this order: Regency Romances-"Two Dianas," "Page of the Duke of Savoy," "Black Tulip," "Chevaller d'Harmental, and "The Regent's Daughter"; the Valois Romances-"Marguerite de Valois, "La Dame de Monsoreau," "The Forty-five"; the D'Ar-West
Versed in music, in the sciences and art;
We are proud of their attainments, think they are the
very best,
And there isn't one with which we'd care to part.
In the great array of talent housed within our city tagnan Romances-"The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After, "The Vicomte de Brageloune"; the Marie Antoinette Romances—"Memoirs of a Physi-"The Queen's Necklace," "Ange Pitou" "Con tosse de Charny," "The Chevaller de Maison-Rouge, "The Count of Monte Cristo" is not historical, and can

1. May I have the full name (including maiden name) of the brilliant New York social leader, Mrs. Covantry Waddeil, and the date of her death and her place of burial? 2. Can you let me have the exact date and place of death and the place of sepulture of the remains of the once noted author and religionist, Mrs. Maria Monk?

J. L. A. 1. We can't give it to you. 2. We cannot: Maria Monk, a notorious imposter, died fifty years ago.

Please give a translation of the Ambrosian hymn that is chanted during the blessing of the paschal candle on holy Saturday.

The Ambrosian hymn is the "Te Deum." It is in He might never take a prize in the Parisian salon, Never figure in the high actistic swim. But in filling his vocation as a brush chenomenon He takes the cake, and that's enough for him. He's content to be the ided of the many passers by. To attract the notice of the staring hordes. As he swings the hairy brush and makes the gaudy colors fly. any Episcopal prayer book, and in the hymn books of some other denominations in English.

i. Which is correct—cocoanut or coconut? 2. What causes fresh milk in a jar to sour when exposed to lightning? F. C. 1. Cocoanut. The Encyclopedia Britannica says There are many rare attractions in this peerless town Magnetizers of the eye that can't be beat.
But in catching our attention none possess such drawaccepted English spelling. 2. We never heard that posed to sour milk: but the reason for its doing so is

A young German leaves that country one year be-fore he is old enough to be forced into the Army; he lives in the United States a number of years and be-comes a naturalized citizen. He desires to pay a visit to the place of his birth and gets a United States pass-port. Can he be forced to serve in the German Army? Does Germany recognize him as a citizen of Germany or the United States? J. T. G.

He can be; Germany does not recognize our naturalization. It refuses to recognize the expatriation

Kindly inform me as to the date of the loss of the steamship Bohemlan, which was lost in the harbor of Portland, Me., about 1865. READER. The reference books do not give it at all. Please give the meaning of the poem. "The Ancient Mariner," by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. With all its simplicity of language it is beyond my comprehension.

A. D. MeD.

There is no especial hidden meaning in the poem. "Coleridge was anxious to embody the dream of a friend, and the suggestion of the shooting of the al-

batross came from Wordsworth, "says the Britannica.

1. From which does a man take his nationality, his father and mother or the country in which he is born?

2. Of what nationality is a white man born in Africa, and of what nationality is a negro born in China?

3. What makes a man an American man?

4. Do there exist such nations as French-American, German-American, is the expression meant to convey?

6. Under what conditions is a man eligible to the Presidency of the United States, having been born out of its jurisdiction?

7. If a man be a representative from this country to any other country, and while there a male child is born to his family, of what nationality is the child. Is he eligible to the Presidency?

8. If a child is born to his country of English, German, French or Italian parents, of what nationality is it?

C. H. T.

1. He takes it from his parents, as a rule; he may

1. He takes it from his parents, as a rule; he may take it from the country when he is of age to choose. 2. The white man is an African by birth. in other respects he will follow the nationality 3. Birth or naturalization in America. 4. Not really. a person born of foreign naturalized parents in this country. 6. He must be over 35 and a citizen by birth. 7. The son is American by birth, because of the doctrine of law that Ambassadors take their nationality with them. He is eliefble to the Presidency. 8. It may be English, German, French, Italian; when he grows up he may be an American.

How could I get in communication with a party that would be interested in a machine that would cross the United States in about forty-circh hours? I am poor and have not money enough to put my idea into practice. The machine is to generate its own Perhaps the party will see this; as you gave no name or address, however, we doubt that it will help you if he does.

Suppose a veteran is receiving from our Government a pension, must be give that up and not be entitled to same if he goes to the national home?

D. B. B. The law requires pensioners who enter a Soldiers'

stay there. Inquirer-William Walter Phelps of New Jersey dled June 17, 1894.

J. Haas Peb. 25, 1874, came on a Saturday. 1874 was not a leap year. J. Cone-Spoonfuls is correct, unless you mean to

take a different spoon for each spoonful. H. C. T .- The side having the head is head on both the Columbian and the Lafayette dollar. W. J. Klein-The English language is used in

H. H .- Lord Roberts's birthplace has not changed recently; it is still Cawnpore, India. J. S. Beeks -- Between Thirty second street and Thirty-fifth street Sixth avenue is merged in Broad-

way, and does not exist legally. James Thompson and Others—Persons who bet that the Boers would "sue for peace by March 17" lose the bet; the Boers did not do so.

w. C. Shallo-Lord Roberts is called "Bobs" by the short for Roberts—pure rank logic. J. V. H .- If you can give four or five hours daily

to the study of law we do not see why you don't do so if you want to. "The way to resume is to resume." shall be born the whole wide world apart," appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial in 1853, it cannot have been written by Sarah K. Bolten, who at that time was only about 12 years old.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The German-speaking Socialists had better watch out. The Socialist candidate for President is Joseph Maloney, and for Governor of New York, Charles

The Second district of North Carolina, represente in the last Congress by a colored man named White, has long enjoyed the distinction of being the strongest negro district in the country, though the preponderance of colored voters in it is by no means so large as in some districts of the Gulf States. The Second North Carolina is made up of nine counties in the northern and eastern parts of the State, between Raleigh, the capital, and the tidewater countles cratic. Mr. White, a Republican, had a majority 2,500 in 1898, but the proposed Constitutional amendment in North Carolina, will, if adopted, do away with the present distinction of this remaining a Republican constituency.

The Volunteer Fire Department in the borough of Queens outside of Long Island City has 1,943 member distributed among sixty four companies, of which eleven are in Newtown. The appropriation for the expenses of the department in the borough last year was \$21,636. The appropriation for fire service in Richmond was \$55,000.

One of the minor officials of the Treasury Depart ment in Washington bears the designation of Captain

The chairman of the Republican County Committee rectives no salary, but he gets advice as to what he ought to do in great abundance.

Frank J. Cannon of Utah. heretofore designated politica ly as a Silver Republican, has announced his purpose to support the Democratic ticket, State and national, in Utah, a fact which recalls to notice the common error of many Eastern politicians in describing all the States west of the Rocky Mountains as "the Pacific Coast States." Actually there are three Pacific Coast States, California. Oregon and Washington. They are all as the recent returns from Oregon show, strongly Republican. Utah, Nevada and Idaho are mining States. They incline to the side of the party which espouses the cause of silver. Utah is a mining Stat . It was carried by the Democrats at the special Congressional election in April.

What is described by some of its supporters as the eform administration of San Francisco has revoked the censure of some critics. The Call declares that as risco are undergoing an era of something like semi barbarism, in which each individual must take care of himself. The streets are left unsprinkled and the merchants have to obtain sprinkling carts and have the dust laid at their own expense. The streets are unlighted at night and footpads profit by the dark ness, and so the citizen who goes abroad at night must provide himself with a lantern to see where he is going and with a pistol to protect himself against robbery. In the darkness of the unlighted streets no man can see the approaching robber and knows no of the danger until a pistol is thrust in his face and a demand made for his money."

There are only two Republican State Senators from New York county, and the effort to elect a third in the November contest, when Senators as well as Congressmen are to be voted for, will be attended with some unusual difficulty. Under the existing Senatorial apportionment, all the strongest Republican parts of the town are included in the district represented by Senator Ellsworth, and the district represented by his Republican colleague, Senator Ford, is one in which factional differences among Republicans are now at their height. The margin of Republican lead in this district is not large even in a Presidential election, and the Democratic candidate slated for the race, Charles D. Guy, is expected to get some Republican support. In all the other Senatotal districts of the city the Democraticlead is considera ble

The only recorded instance in many years of party's nomination for Vice President was Thomas A. Hendricks, the choice of the St. Louis Convention r that office in 1876. He hesitated some time before accepting. On the occasion of his second nomina tion as Vice-President by the Chicago Convention in 1884 Mr. Hendricks showed no like reluciance. But he wrote in his letter of acceptance from Indianapolis on Aug. 20: "It is a nomination I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention.

The Fiftieth Congress was in session 412 days in all. The Fifty-fourth was in session 280 days. The accepted English spelling. 2. We never heard that lightning affected milk in any way. Thunder is supplied in one different from its predecessors in session in the year preceding a Presidential election. No radical majority, and the minority party has been unable to secure the acceptance of any issue through legislation which is likely to be a factor of importance in the national contest.

Persons having official business with any of the Borough Presidents, Coogan, Bowley, Haffen, Grout or Cromwell, will be pleased to be apprised of the fact that the office hours of these Presidents, as established, are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays excepted. When the Borough Presidents are not to found at their offices, the secretaries are in charge of them between the hours named.

By the Federal census of 1890 there were 62,000 Hungarians in the United States. Ten years before that the number retur ed in the census was 7,700. From 1870 to 1880 the number of Hungarians in the this country from Hungary having been continuously that country. In three cities, Buffalo, Chicago and Cleveland, the Hungarians have organized politically for 1900. In New York they have one organization on the east side of town.

The Bryan silverites of New York have abandoned the plan of sending a contesting delegation to Kansas City. They will remain in New York to criticise the sincerity of Tammany's support of the Nebraskan. It is 1.302 miles from New York to Kansas City. a long distance for political travellers.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. John W. Kern, is a native of Botetourt county, Va., the late Senator Daniel W. Voorbees for many years. He is now the City Solleitor of Indianapolis und administration of Mayor Taggart, who is a Democrat. although Indianapolis is a Republican city and gives, in an ordinary election, a Republican majority. The last previous Republican President of the United States was a resident of that city, as was the first Democratic Vice-President after the close of the War.

The friends of Gen. Ketcham, the Dutchess county Congressman of Dover Plains, are again calling attention to the fact that this stalwart Republican holds the record of having been unanimously renominated by acclamation for Congress by his party sixtee times. Gen Ketcham began his Congressional ser vice in 1865. He was elected afterward for terms and then, after a period of retirement during which he was the holder of a Federal office in Washington, he was elected to the Forty-sixth, and had seven terms consecutively. He has since been elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. district which he now represents includes Dutchess and Putnam countles on one side of the Hudson, and Ulster on the other.

Some of the Western conventions of Democrats and Populists, attaching much importance to euphony and less to logic, have declared against "stamp duty" and demanded a reduction of war taxes. The fact, however, is that there is nowhere any widespread demand for such reduction, and by far the larger part of the war taxes, so-called, are paid in States which are overwhelmingly Republican

In the State election of 1898 the Republicans los every one of the sixteen Congressional districts in-cluded within the boundaries of the Greater New county. This year a special effort is to be made by the Republicans to recapture, if they can, the First which is nominally Republican; the Third, which is in Brooklyn; the Fourteenth, which was lost to the Republicans through the unfortunate nomination of Lemuel Ell Quigg, and the Sixteenth, in which there are more Republicans than Democrats, this district including the whole of Westchester county as well as two Assembly districts of the city of New York. Mr. Roosevelt in 1898 carried Westchester by 1,800 majority. A solid Democratic delocation of sixteen Co gressmen from the city of New York and its vicinity constituted one of the reasons for the retirement from leadership on the Republican side of those responble for such a showing two years ago.

Remember This-

ACHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cribbage. J. S. says: In a three-handed game the cards fall, 7, 5, 4. On the second round A plays 6 and pegs the run of four. B bets there is no run. It does not matter in what order the cards forming the run are played, so that there are no dupitcates The only thing that will spoll a run is two cards of the same value in the middle of it. In order to find out whether or not they interfere, lay out all the cards in the order in which they were played and go backward from the last card. If you come across a dupli cate before you can complete the run, there is no run. For instance: The cards fall, 5, 4, 2, 2, 3, 6. from any part of this string, or from either end, and you will find you cannot get three cards of a run with out hitting two deuces. Separate these deuces, and no matter where you put them, you must get one of the deuces is an end card. Study over this posiwith by duplicates.

A. P. says: In a four-handed game, D has played, making the total 28. A plays an ace, calling 29. B plays another ace, making it 30, with a pair. C. D and A all say "Go" and B plays another ace, demanding eight holes. A bets B cannot make a pair royal by pairing his own card. The pair royal depends on the order in which the

eards are played; not on who played them, and B is entitled to six holes for the pair royal and two more

J. H. B. says: A plays a seven, calling 28 B plays a trey and pers two for the 31. Then A says, "Wait a minute, it was 29 when I played, and if you have no card-smaller than a trey, it is a go for me," B bets his play stands. If A made the error, and B played to it without correcting it, it cannot be corrected. Had B made the error and pegged on it, A would be entitled muggins.

O. H. C. says: In a four-handed parinership game, A has no cards left for the second round. Y plays a B. and A's pariner, B. plays a 7, pegging two holes. Y's partner plays a 9 and pegs three holes. Y has no cards and B plays another 7, demanding thirty-one and a run of three. Is this right? There is no run, because we meet a duplicate seve before we get to the eight.

R. T. says: A deals and B looks at his hand, but before he discards for the crib he recollects that A dealt before and that is it is B's crib. Having a goodhand, B offers to let the deal stand and call it his crib but A insists on a new deal. B bets he has the choice as to what to do, A being the player in error.

B is wrong. Having looked at his cards he is too, late to demand any penalty for the deal out of turn and B must not only let the deal stand, but must discard for A's orth. Had B called attention to the mand his own deal, but peg two points penalty on A for dealing out of turn.

R. H. H. says: In outling for the starter B, the dealer, accidentally exposes two cards. A bets that if more than one card is exposed the cut is foul and the pack must be cut again. Is this correct? No. There was no foul in the cutting if the posure was made by the dealer, and as the dealer, and not the cutter, is in error, the cutter has the right to choose which of the two cards shall be the starter; but there can be no fresh cut.

Euchre. J. R. M. says: In a four-handed part-nership game Z deals and turns a heart. A passes, and Z's partner says he will order it up and play alone. Can the eldest hand, who has just passed, play alone against him? In straight euchre no one but the maker of the trump

can play alone, consequently no one can play alone against him. This is because the idea of its being possible to suchre a lone hand is supposed to be at surd. But in railroad cuchre, calling for partner's best, one will often take the chance of getting something from the partner which will make the hand good enough to play alone, although it is not a sure lone hand as is stands. To offset this chance the adversa-ries are allowed to call on partner's best also, and to play alone against the lone hand, even after one or both of them have passed. Pinochie, M. J. says: In a three-handed game

100 points up, counting one for each acc and ten ar nothing for court cards, low man to pay the freight, has 50, B has 97 and C has 88. A melds 16, B meld 4 and C nothing. A leads two accs, and on each them C gives him a ten. A calls out, and C says B stuck, as his meld does not count until he wins a trie B bets the play must go on until he or C gets out. B is wrong. C played well in throwing the game to A to save himself. If the agreement was to play it would have to play a two-handed game to decide it: but when it is "low man stuck" it is understood to mean the low man at the time the high man wins the game,

J. P. C .- Your letter did not go astray, but yo forgot to sign it, so answer could not be sent by mail. H. M. R. says: In a four-handed game, clubs trumps, eldest hand leads a diamond. Second hand, having none, trumps with the ten. Third hand follows suit, but fourth hand has no diamond and undertrumps his partners. A bets that fourth hand must win his partners. A bets that fourth hand must win his partners trick if he can by playing a higher trump then trumps are not led.

When pinochle is properly played each player must when pinochle is properly played each player must and Tokio, which are only a few mices apart. This

like pyramid pool.

head the trick if he can, so that the fourth hand must line was in so little demand that it was, to all intents win his partner's trick if able to do so, no matter what and purposes, a failure. In 1873 the Government less trumps are led, and under-trumping is the rule when not able to follow suit. The absurdity of this | the telegraph. In 1879 the Empire joined the Inter-

C. A. W. says: Four men are betting in a jackpot. A raises the limit for the third time. B. next man, throws down his cards with the remark: "I'll bet he's got a full house." This makes the others hesitate, one even pulling back the chips he had ready to put up, and they finally refuse to call A. Has A no remedy against B?

Unfortunately not. A takes it for granted that he would have got a call but for B's remark, of course country increased 200 per cent. from 1850 to 1890 | His best remedy would probably be to amuse him-440 per cent. and it is not unreasonable to expect a self for the rest of the evening by preventing others, the trolley road was put in it naturally paralyzed the from calling B. No one has any right to express any

M. B. says: During a seven-handed game A thought the cards were not running to suit him, and asked for another pack, which was handed to him from another table. In the very next deal six men stayed, and the betting was kept up for about five minutes. In the showdown an ace full took the money, but on comparing the other hands it was found that the pack was a pinochic deck. The player who had wen the pool refused to refund, saying it was no fault of his, and that the others had as good a chance as he had with the pinochie pack. Have the players no rights in the matter?

A pinochie pack is not a perfect poker pack, and

A pinochle pack is not a perfect poker pack, and as the deal was not made with a perfect poker pack all money must be refunded and the same dealer must deal again with a perfect pack.

D. R. says: The cards having been correctly dealt, five to each player, one person accidentally picks up one of his neighbor's cards, giving himself six and leaving four to the other man. Does this make it a misdeal:

No. The hand of the player who took up the six

cards is foul. If the player who had four only has lifted them he may play with the short hand. If he has not lifted them the dealer may give him another eard from the top of the pack, or may draw one face down from the six in the foul hand.

J. H. C. says: A bets that when the blind is strad-dled the age passes to the straddler, who has the last bet after the draw. B bets that the age does not pass and that the straddler bets first. The age never passes, and the only advantage to be gained by straddling is that the straddler will have the last say before the draw as to whether or not he will make good the ante and draw cards. After the

draw everything proceeds exactly as if no straddle J. P. R. says: Four men are playing poker. A pot comes along in which A and B are raised out, C and D continuing to bet until a call is made by D. They show each other their hands, and C takes the pot, but both of them refuse to show their hands to A and B, on the ground that as neither of them was in the pot on the call, they could have no possible interest in it.

All hands in the call must be shown to the whole table, and upon C and D refusing to show their hands when asked to do so, A and B should have immediately left the table and declined to pay any of their losses.

Spoil Pive. J. McC. says: The first trick is played and no one says anything about robbing the deck. On the second trick the acc of trumps is used to over-trump and win the trick, but the dealer insists the acc is not good to win that trick, because it was not called on the first trick. Is this correct?

Yes. The rule is, that when the turned trump is not an ace any player holding the ace of trumps must announce it before he plays to the trick. If he wants to rob, he must pass a card to the dealer, face down, in exchange for the turned trump. If he does not want to rob, he should tell the dealer to turn down the trump, which shows that no one can rob it. If the holder of the trump ace plays to the first trick without announcing it, he not only loses his right to rob, but the ace becomes the lowest trump for that ical, even if it is the ace of hearts.

Snoozer. B. C. wants to know the value of the cards that count in snoozer. High, low, jack and the game are worth one each, but low counts for the player that wins it, and the ten of trumps counts for game. The nine of trumps is worth 9, the five is worth 5, and the trey 3, loker is the snoozer and it is worth 15. It is a trump, but it ranks below the deuce, so that while it will win any trick in plain suits, any trump will take it. There are 36 points to be played for in every deal, and 100

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS. Wireless telegraphy still temains a subject more

interesting than practical. So far no particular use has been found for it, though numberless experiments have been made. The main difficulty has been to perfect a selector system, whereby one of a number stations within one another's range of without affecting the others. So far it seems to have been impossible to do this, though a number of earnest and patient experim inters have labored with the problem. A new solution is suggested now, which is exceedingly ingenious and promises well. The sending stations are provided with apparatus capable of sending out electric waves at regular intervals, different wave intervals corresponding to different receiving stations; as for example, to call station A the sending instrument would be adjusted second, station C twenty waves, and so on. At each receiving station an apparatus is provided, so constructed that every electric wave which strikes it lib erates a small drop of mercury. The ten-per-second signals, of course, liberate ten drops in a second, the fifteen per second fifteen drops, &c. Below the points from which the drops fall (and they all fall with a perfeetly definite velocity) at the proper distance is an electrical contact which is closed by the falling drop for an exceedingly brief instant. If this contact to post at such a point that just one fifteenth of a second is required for the drop to reach it, then when the sending station is sending out waves at the fifteen-per-second rate one drop will always be at the contact and one just ready to fall at the same instant. A simple electrical circuit through the two makes this receiving station responsive only to waves timed at the proper interval; to those coming at other intervals the receiver is silent, because the successive mercury drops not at the proper distance apart. The system is said to have worked well on trial.

When Dr. Roentgen made his famous discovery of

the penetrative power of the rays given off by large number of investigators to work in a new and fertile field of physical research. Of the many strange facts brought to light so far none is more interesting or puzzling than the phenomenon, discovered by M. Becquerel, of the continual radiation of an influence closely resembling X-rays from certain rare ores and metals. This extraordinary action was first noticed in the case of pitch-blende, a black, pitchy substance found in Colorado and Saxony, and consisting, for the most part, of compounds of the rare metal uranium. This substance seems constantly to exhale a radiation similar to light, though invisible, which penetrates black paper, or wood, or even thin metals, and impresses a photographic plate in much the same way as the Roentgen rays. The metal urantum, when very highly purified, did not exhibit this property, so it was evident that the radiation came from an impurity in it. The impurit was sought for and two other substances were found-both seemingly metals and new elements. One of them, named by its discoverer polonium, is inert, but the other possesses the mysterious power of radiation in a high degree, and hence was called radium. The intense interest exhibited by physicists in these discoveries is due to the fact that no satisfactory suggestion has yet been made as to the source of the energy constantly poured out in these rays. Nothing seems to be consumed, yet radium and its compounds keep giving off radiations which require some form of energy to maintain them. The whole action is an apcience—the law of the conservation of energy. To show the amazing accuracy of present-day science it may be stated that in an investigation of these rays it was determined that the energy involved could be accounted for by the consumption of one grain of the matter in about fitteen hundred thousand million years.

Electric power has not been used to any great extent in agriculture so far, though it seems well adapted to it. In Bavaria, however, an experiment is being made on a large scale by an association of farm rs who are building a large power station for the supply of electric power to the farms near the village of Schafter beim. The power station is of the mixed type, both water wheels and steam engines being used in it for generating electric currents. The motors are made very compact and simple, and, of course, enclosed so that the inquiring farmhand may not break them or get his fingers nipped in hem. Other associations in other parts of Germany are awaiting the success of the experiment with a view to adopting similar systems. It is estimated that the power thus distributed will be far more

Telegraph Department was of their own,in which no one need head the trick un- later the uprising known as the Satsuma war wakened the Government to a realization of the importance of when not able to follow suit. The absurdity of this game is that although you are not obliged to win a trick when you have the best cards of the suit led, you are obliged to win it if you have none of the suit Local usage must decide.

Poker. A. H. says: A opens a jackpot and B stays. A bets, B raises and A calls. Then B throws down his cards and tells A to take the pot. A insists on seeing B's cards. B bets he need not show them.

A is right. B is called and must show his hand. graph was practically unknown twenty years ago.

trolley car lines and the telephone companies, which once waxed so hot in the United States, is being fought again. The telephones in Cannes it seems, were of the grounded pattern, whereby the cost of one wire to each subscriber is saved by using the earth as telephone service. The railway company was compelled to lay underground wires to remedy the trouble at a cost of \$13,000. When a similar case, famous in legal annals, was tried in Troy, N. Y., in 1888 of 1889, the complaining telephone company was told by the Court that it had no exclusive rights in the use of the earth as an electrical conductor, and the railway company was not molested.

A new electrical process for tanning hides has just been patented in Germany. The hides are first of all soaked in a solution of acctate of lead and then transferred to one of lead chloride, which is deposited on the fibrous tissue. After a thorough washing the hides are hung up in a tanning solution of the usual kind and connected to the positive pole of a very low tension dynamo machine. The other pole of the dynamo is connected with a cathode plate, composed either of an alloy which is not attacked by the chemicals in solution or generated, or of some of the cheaper metals platinized or polished with plumbago. Only a very moderate current is employed, from about 50 to 100 amperes for each square yard of hide under a tension of three voits. The process is completed by finishing the leather in the usual way. It is said to show a large gain in time over the old tan-

In Utica, N.Y., a block of new apartment houses has just been furnished with complete installation of electric cooking utensils in each flat. The electrical kitchen furniture consists of three round platters of "stoves," an oven and a brotler. It is declared, apparently with reason, that meats broiled on the electric gridiron are much more palatable than those charred and scorched in the ordinary way over hos coals. The most remarkable feature of these electrical kitchens is that the stoves, &c., are simply placed on an ordinary kitchen table, and when the cooking is completed can be stowed away in a convenient closet, leaving the kitchen free of even a trace of cookery. Space is thus saved, and the kitchen can be as small as the conscience of the architect will permit because of his saving, and also because the electrical utensits give off no heat. All of the heat is used in the cooking and not in warming and vittating the air of the room. The flats in Utica are also provided with electric curling tong heaters, much approved by the feminine tenants.

A new method of making joints in heavy wires and cables has been brought out which combines simplicity and cheapness with highly satisfactory electrical qualities. When a joint has to be made, for example, in an underground electric light cable, which is a rope of copper wires perhaps an inch in diameter, it is a difficult and costly job to searf the ends and solder the wires together. On large cables the heavy mass of metal quickly conducts away the heat of a soldering torch, causing burning of the nearby insulation. The joints commonly made with solder are also points or electrical weakness. The new method is a cold process employing no solder. Sleeves of soft copper long enough to receive the two cable ends for a dis-tance about twice their diameter are provided, the walls of the sleeves being sufficiently thick, so that the sleeve contains as much metal to the running inch as the cable, or more. The two ends are butted in the sleeve and the laws of a hydraulic press of consider-able power, but lighter weight and small size, are set on the joint. One squeeze at a pressure of about forty tons to the square inch welds the sleeve and the cable tons to the square then weids the steeve and the cable into a solid mass, so that if the joint is sawed apart it is impossible to tell where the metal of the sleeve ends and that of the cable begins. Joints thus made are electrically and mechanically better than those mediants and the cable begins.

When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of he first goes to THE SUN'S advertising solumns with it Razely is he compelled to try further.